

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year. The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

VOL. XIX. NO. 3.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1909.

PRICE: TWO CENTS. ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

SNAP SHOTS

ON DOINGS AND SAVINGS OF MEN IN LIMELIGHT.

Tariff Reformers and Antis in Congress Make Hypocritical Pretense of Camera for Toilets—Gompers, Wanting "Labor" Representative, Must Have Bad Eyesight or Bad Judgment.

Undeterred by the robustious fact that the highest wages in the country are earned by workers in unprotested industries, Representative Crumpacker of Indiana rang the changes in Congress upon the necessity of protection, "not so much for the employer, as for the employee, who thereby is able to make good and steady wages." Undeterred by the equally robustious fact that pauperism is found deepest in England, the classic ground of free trade,—so deep that it is the birthplace of the Salvation Army—the tariff reformers in Congress are assailing Crumpacker and the other protectionists with the split-balls about "the necessity of lightening the burden of tariff taxation borne by the wage earners."

Great is the jubilation among the innocents of the Trust-Smashing fraternity at the "blow the House dealt to the octopus of the Standard Oil" by reducing the tariff on Oil from 25 to 0 per cent ad valorem. Ten to one these innocents will be whistling a different tune when the bill leaves the hands of Standard Oil's father-in-law Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island—who will have more to say about the Tariff Bill than any other one man, or set of men.

Why should Gompers be so anxious to get some member of his organization into Congress? Already there is one there. At least the Hon. Walter P. Brownlow of Tennessee is as good as one. From the floor, on the 20th of last month, the Hon. Brownlow said: "Ever since I began life for myself I have been a laborer, a hireling and servitor. I know the hardships, privations, disappointments and ceaseless struggles of my class. I know that the contentment, assurance, hope and welfare of this class depend wholly and absolutely upon the 'wholly and absolutely' upon prosperous conditions." None of Gompers' and Mitchell's pets, not Gompers and Mitchell themselves, could have stated more satisfactorily to the capitalist class the delicious principle that the welfare of the wage slave is a thing dependent "wholly and absolutely" upon the prosperity of the capitalist, and thus enervate the idea of the "reciprocal interests" of employer and employee, the latter of whom, if he desires welfare, should begin by securing prosperity for his plowmen.

"Don't take the American politicians so seriously in their denunciations of one another," was the remark of Andrew Carnegie in England; "after election they meet, shake hands, and have a good laugh." Dick Croker, the much denounced Dick the Tiger, being in Washington on the 17th of this month, expressed a wish to meet Senator Aldrich. The Senator was willing. The meeting took place in the anti-chamber where Aldrich and his fellow Finance Committee members are framing up a tariff bill. The hand shaking was hearty. "Wouldn't you like to meet the other members of the Committee?" asked Aldrich. Croker said he would. Whatever all the Senators who were in the committee room shook hands cordially with the squire.

What a lot of Insights Abroad are not Coroner Shadley and his jury who passed a vote of censure upon the authorities of the Russell Sage Institute of Pathology on the ground of a certain autopsy that they allowed to be made upon the body of a poor inmate, Mary Martin! Shadley and his fellow Innocents have not yet learned that these "charitable institutions" have just one object—to practice upon the bodies of the poor so as to acquire experience that shall accrue to the benefit of the rich. In the making of the experience the poor are of course treated with the disregard that anti-vivisectionists are so justly charging the vivisectionists with treating animals. What is the proletarian here for if not dead and alive, to minister to the elect of the God Capital?

What can be the reason that the Federal Government is again bestirring itself to deport Emma Goldman? Surely the capitalist class has nothing to fear from

Emancipation. Its declamation, though lucid, is wholly in the air, and what is more, it goes accompanied and interwoven with such absurd sociologic mechanics that it can not possibly condense into a bolt. Why, then, bother about Emma? Or is the bother due to that very fact, and intended mainly to advertise Miss Goldman, alias Mrs. Berkman, alias Mrs. Kerschner?

Unblushingly the "Chicago Socialist" of the 3rd of the current month glories in the endorsement of six of its Socialist party candidates for municipal offices by the Chicago "Daily News," an out-and-out capitalist and capitalist party paper. Evidently the workingman voters of Chicago prefer the coyote himself to his imitation. If coyotes they must have in public office, why, take the real thing, and not caricature. They showed the worthy endorsees under—Score one more for Keir Hardie's estimate of the S. P. of America.

"If Republicanism means illegitimate business, if it means deception of the consumer, if it means the ruin of the nation's health, then I want to be through with Republicanism," says Dr. Wiley, of the pure food bureau. Dr. Wiley is waking up late. Not Republicanism alone, but Democracy, and Prohibitionism, and all other capitalist laws stand for the same thing, and worse.

"Legitimate business" has again shown that the line which divides it from "illegitimate" is finer than the finest web ever spun by fancy. The Hughes Wall Street Investigation Commission is to report that the abolition of short-selling, dealing in futures, and other gross methods of stock gambling would be "injurious to the best interests of business."

That experience has rendered Prosperity too coy a sweetheart to be allured with sham appears from the London dispatches to American financial centers: "Each successive day in which your stocks rise so excitedly diminishes our confidence in your trade revival. The Huzza interview [booming Prosperity] are regarded as a sign of weakness."

Ruelen Gold Thwaite's "Wisconsin: The Americanization of a French Settlement" reads like a series of deliberate jobs administered to the ribs of the Socialist party scientist Robert Hunter, who advanced the killing theory that the infanticide, prevalent in his old American stock, is due to the floods of immigrants, and that these lowered the tone of the "noble old stock." Mr. Thwaite's book alleges facts to prove that "Americanization" meant for Wisconsin, not so much a coming in of the "old stock" as the coming in of immigrants from beyond the sea, German and Scandinavian which blending with the previous, long-continued hold of the French in that region, provided an element that caused Gen. Sherman to say: "A Wisconsin regiment is as good as brigades of other troops."

"The Iron Arrow Head; or the Buckler Maiden," announced in this issue by the Labor News as ready for delivery, is the tenth volume now in book form of Sue's great series "The History of a Proletarian Family Across the Ages." The "Iron Arrow Head" happens also to be the tenth in Sue's series. Three of the stories that precede this one are not yet out in book form; three others that follow it have already appeared. Hitherto the books have not come out in succession. There will be no more hopping backward and forward: the remaining nine stories will appear in their chronological order. The next story, the third of the series, is now in the bindery. With the appearance of "A Million Loaves a Day" for New York City would send a thrill of joy through the people, the bakers especially. Not so in the present instance when the announcement comes from the Ward Bread Company, a corporation that starts with a \$3,000,000 power to sweat life out of the bakers and reduce their share in the loaves they produce.

A Pittsfield, Mass., woman with four bank books strapped inside of her waist was arrested in a New York shop for shoplifting. The total value of the things the woman stole was \$2.16. Who is the criminal, the woman or modern society, every wheel in whose mechanism is calculated so to affect the minds of the weak as to make them center salvation in the Dollar?

We asked you to send us one new subscription. Have you done so?

SO SAY WE ALL

London despatches quote Keir Hardie as saying in the London "Socialist Review" for the current month: "I am inclined to be doleful concerning the future of the Socialist party in America" the dolorous prospect being due to "the deplorable fact that during the last ten years no trades unionist of any standing in New York has been brought into the Socialist movement."

There is a world of wisdom—theoretical and practical—in Keir Hardie's estimate; and a flood of light it sheds on things past, present and future in the Socialist Movement of America. Keir Hardie's estimate, whether he is aware of it or not matters little, resolves itself into the following sequence of thought:

1st. Without the Unions of the land connect with the Socialist Political Movement, the one and the other stagnate. The Unions, or Economic Movement, remain a power of undeveloped potentiality; the Political Movement degenerates speedily into a flash in the pan, of profit only to self-seeking stage-strutters;

2nd. None but the revolutionary Union will connect with the Socialist Political Movement; and consequently,

3rd. It must be the pre-eminent task of the Socialist Political Movement to urge into life the class-conscious Union, in other words, the preaching of the Social Revolution upon the only field on which it can be preached—the civilized field of political action.

Keir Hardie's estimate, gathered from intimate and personal observation during his recent visit to America, amounts to saying that the Socialist party has failed of its mission. This is true—yet not wholly true.

There was a special mission for the Socialist party to perform—the mission of demonstrating the soundness of the Socialist Labor Party position.

The three principles above enumerated are and have been cardinal principles

from every point, with blood and dirt." Strangely significant that, even at this advanced stage of capitalist development, the commission of murder for the sake of land—the very thing that capitalism started with—still recurs. The only difference being that the murder is now committed by landholders against landholders.

Some of the men who on April 9 were informed by the New York cigarmaking firm of Thebold & Oppenheimer that the firm was to close shop and re-transfer itself to Philadelphia did not need the shock to convey to them the information that the wage slave is a dependent upon the employer, not for a living only, but also for the "choice of residence." To the bulk of the men, however, they being of the "practical" family, who took no stock in "Socialist exaggerations," a notice, that leaves them suddenly without bread in their present homes, and forces them to migrate for a living, may answer the purpose of a liberal education on things as they should and can be, provided the workers cease to be the proverbial fools in the proverbial Fools' Paradise.

One should think that an increase of convictions would be cause for sorrow instead of cause for glorification. Not so. It seems, in this heinous social system of "Law and Order," Police Commissioner Bingham's chest swells with pride as he announces the fact that arrests for felonies increased from 482, in 1906, to 2,446 in 1909, and the convictions from 231 to 940.

Under healthy conditions an announcement of "A Million Loaves a Day" for New York City would send a thrill of joy through the people, the bakers especially. Not so in the present instance when the announcement comes from the Ward Bread Company, a corporation that starts with a \$3,000,000 power to sweat life out of the bakers and reduce their share in the loaves they produce.

Pope Hill, a prominent lawyer of Macon, Ga., employed in a litigation involving 500,000 acres, was murdered in the office of the Dodge Land Company of that State. Murder is reprehensible wherever and by whomsoever committed. All the same, when one reads the account of the murder of Hill, and the motive, one cannot escape saying to himself: "Another proof of Marx's estimate that capital comes dripping from head to foot,

with the S. L. P. An element there is in the land whose conception of Socialism is purely political. To that element the Economic Movement is, at best, merely a transient manifestation. To them the idea of at all devoting time to the Economic Movement, except to jolly and captivate the good will of its membership, is a waste of time. It is considered even worse than a waste of time: it is considered harmful. The searching criticism, that the conduct of the class-conscious Union demands, produces irritation; "makes enemies." The Utopian Socialist, with his visions of political victory, insensibly acquires the qualities of the capitalist politician—a sniveling that means all things to all men. To the Utopian, or pure and simple political Socialist, accordingly, nothing is more abhorrent than to "give offence." As a consequence, like ostriches in a storm, he shuts his eyes to the Economic Question. Knows nothing of it; wants to know nothing of it. This element had its representatives in the S. L. P. They objected to the S. L. P. posture on Unionism. They tried to remodel the S. L. P. principle. They failed, belated, and in 1909 joined their kindred on the outside. Thus arose the S. P. It was to rush to victory. Unnecessary to repeat the review made of the S. P. vote at the last election. The setback that the S. P. received in most all industrial centers, beginning with New York City, evidently did not escape Keir Hardie, and he puts his finger upon the fatal spot—the failure of the S. P. to enlist the proletariat, especially the organized.

From the circumstance that the S. P., with its pure and simple political policy, has no prospect, and that the S. L. P., with its combined economic and political policy, makes even a worse showing, as far as voters are concerned, the conclusion would seem warranted that the absolute outlook for Socialism in America is doubtful—at least so far as the mind's eye can see ahead. Such a conclusion would be rash—rash because it fails to take in all the facts in the case.

Dogmatic Socialists incur the error of holding that a certain quantity of capitalism must produce a corresponding quantity of Socialist Movement, and that, seeing the United States furnishes the largest quantity of capitalism, therefore it should also have the largest quantity of Socialist Movement to show.

Finding this is not so, the Socialist dogmatist is puzzled, frequently looking beiderlei, much as a duck in thunder. As with vegetation, even in the same latitude but different atmospheric conditions, the course of the Socialist Movement is intimately affected by different social atmospheres. The social atmosphere in the United States inevitably raises the delusion of pure and simple political Socialism. The delusion is not one to be argued down. It had to be demonstrated. Had the S. L. P. remained alone in the field the process of the demonstration would have been greatly retarded. Valuable is the service rendered the American Movement by the S. P. It did not mean to be self-sacrificing, yet it obeyed a self-sacrificing behest. By setting up its anti-S. L. P. principle it demonstrated with its own failure the soundness of the S. L. P. For a time the process of demonstration could not choose but retard the Movement. The presence of a party that flew the colors of Socialism yet advocated anti-Socialist tactics which, for the very reason of their being un-Socialistic, chimed in with favorite prejudices and were bound to meet with greater popularity, had necessarily to block the path of progress for the S. L. P. The expectations nursed by S. P. error having suffered shipwreck, the path is cleared—at least it is clearing for more rapid progress.

As, indeed, "the future of the Socialist party in America is doubtful." So may we all.

'PEACE' AGAIN

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WILL NOT BE PUT DOWN.

Committee Is Formed in Washington to See What Can Be Done This Time to Dodge Around the Question—Gompers and Pals Mix in on Matter Along with Capitalists.

Washington, April 11.—A movement was started yesterday to see if another scheme, so many others having proven fruitless, cannot be made to work for "industrial peace," of course, in the interests of the employing classes. The idea is very much the same as the National Civic Federation pursues. It is planned to make the Nobel Foundation serve as a stamping ground in disputes between labor and capital. A committee appointed to bring about this result is composed of Seth Low, Marcus M. Marks, Samuel Gompers and Secretary Nagel, of Commerce and Labor.

This committee will draw up by-laws to be submitted to the full board of the Industrial Peace Committee in October, and if it be found that the board has not now the power to take an active part in settling disputes, such as the right to summon witnesses and compel answers to questions, Congress will be asked to remedy the defect.

Those members of the committee present at the meeting were: Trustees, Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Seth Low, Thomas G. Bush, John Mitchell, Industrial Peace Committee: Ralph M. Easley, Secretary of the National Civic Federation; Marcus M. Marks, New York City; Franklin MacVeagh, Secretary of the Treasury; G. Gunby Jordon, President of the Eagle and Phoenix Cotton Mills, Columbus, Ga.; Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; Daniel J. Keefe, President of the International Longshoremen, Detroit.

The Nobel Foundation is based on the will of Bernard Nobel, engineer, drawn in 1885. A part of his fortune was set aside to furnish prizes yearly for those who had done the most for civilization in five paths of life. The fifth way specified was "to the person who shall have most or best promoted the fraternity of nations and the abolition

of standing armies and the formation or increase of peace congresses."

This prize in 1906 was awarded to Theodore Roosevelt. It amounted to \$36,724.79. Roosevelt, then President, announced that the best way to apply the prize was to establish in Washington a permanent Industrial Peace Committee.

In pursuance of the purpose Congress in 1907 passed an act forming the Industrial Peace Committee and putting the fund in its hands as trustee. The committee was authorized to hold annual meetings to discuss the industrial situation and also to call special meetings in crises between labor and capital, and to take such other steps as in its discretion will promote the general purposes of the foundation.

The question now has come up whether the committee must confine itself to academic discussions of labor problems and to giving advice to both sides. All members of the committee are satisfied that Roosevelt's idea was for active interference when strikes become imminent.

HARTFORD, CONN., ELECTIONS.

"Wets" Beat "Drys"—Socialist Labor Party Beats S. P.

Hartford, Conn., April 7.—This year's spring election being a by-election, only a few minor officers were to be elected, interest was concentrated upon the "liquor issue."

The Prohibition party had no candidates in the field, but they worked with might and main to make the town "dry." If no one else gained anything by the fight, at least the printers were kept busy, for the Prohibitionists as well as the liquor interest flooded the city with "literature." Of course, the town went "wet," but the "wets" lost 657 votes, as compared with last year, whereas the "drys" gained 28 votes.

The Socialist parties had put up candidates for counting purposes, and the outcome is quite interesting as regards the vote.

At last year's city election the Socialist party polled 364 votes; at the state election of the same year 701 votes, and yesterday 222 votes. In the same elections the Socialist Labor Party polled 136, 82, 26. The S. L. P. will gradually get back its original vote, for voters are not as ignorant as S. P. spouters seem to believe, and there is a limit to imposition.

The Socialist Labor Party has looked

on serenely in the past, for it knew too well that no movement could be carried on by merely shouting, while lacking the most essential thing, namely sound posture and organization.

MEN EAGER TO WORK.

Pastor Nails Lie That Unemployed Are Lazy.

The Rev. Alfred V. Wittmeyer, rector of the Church on Saint Esprit, in Twenty-seventh street, just west of Fourth avenue, N. Y., is authority for the statement that unemployed are found in the bread lines will go to work when they get a chance. He has had the experience of some three years in providing work for such men on a large farm of 250 acre in New Jersey. Most of the work on his farm is done and has been done by men who have applied to him for help at the church in Twenty-seventh street. There are a dozen such men on the farm now, and there will be more in the summer.

"One of the best things about it," said he, "is that whenever a man has worked on the farm for a time he always wishes to go back."

The rector has recruited his men through a practice of the church. It is the custom there to set aside the balcony of the church for the convenience of men of the street. After the service these men receive enough money to buy a meal. The contributions that are taken up by the church are used in this way. In addition, the church maintains a home for French women who have recently landed in this country. The church itself derives its revenue from real estate which it owns.

ARMY HAS QUOTA.

Hard Times Send Men Enough Into Ranks.

For the first time since the Spanish war the United States Army is recruited up to its full strength in all of its branches, and in every recruiting station in New York, Brooklyn, and New Jersey there is displayed on the bulletin boards a notice signed by the Adjutant General of the Army ordering the recruiting officers to confine themselves, until further orders, to the re-enlisting of honorably discharged soldiers.

According to reports the increased enlistment that has brought the army up to its full strength of 77,000 men was due to hard times. But a number of officers, unwilling to give currency to the truth, are advancing other reasons for the full quota of men. They admit that many men undoubtedly fell into the ranks as a result of financial depression, but say that the majority are young men who have gone into the army for a career. It is pointed out, however, that if "careers" were the object, there were men all along who could have joined on this excuse.

Many of the recruits are mechanics, some are engineers, others are from commercial vocations, while a good number are stenographers and shipping clerks, according to a statement made by an officer on duty here. One notable fact is that in the last fifteen months many applicants had to be rejected because of their failure to conform to the physical test. Otherwise the ranks would have been completed ere now.

Last September the army was more than twenty-three per cent short of its authorized enlisted strength, some of the regiments and coast artillery companies being depleted to less than half their legal quota of men. But the increased economic pressure due to the idleness in the Presidential campaign had its effect, and many men were compelled to seek the army as a last resort.

At the present time the recruiting stations are refusing the applications of young men who wish to enlist for the first time. They are carefully looked over, however, and whenever the officers see a man who looks like the making of a good soldier they take his name and address and give him the preference when there is a vacancy.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE.

The Daily People is THE Socialist paper. In addition to the news of the Movement it has many interesting and instructive features, and all for a cent a day. Try it for three months, costs

ELECTION OUTRAGE NOT PROSECUTED

MICHAEL L. HILTNER, VICTIM OF ASSAULT AND ATTEMPTED FRAUD
VAINLY SEEKS JUSTICE.

Voter Put up Stiff Protest When Election Officers Tried to Substitute His Ballot
with One Already Prepared—Thugs Attack Him While Police Look on—Public Officials Fail to Prosecute Culprits—Hiltner Now Goes to Governor Hughes as a Final Resort.

Just now, when much talk of pure elections, and direct nominations is being indulged in by public officials from Governor Hughes down, the case of the voter Michael L. Hiltner, becomes of particular interest and furnishes a test of the gentleman's sincerity who protest pure politics.

Hiltner on election day, November 3, last year, had to put up a stiff protest at the polls to prevent the election clerk from casting a fraudulent ballot in Hiltner's name. For having stopped this swindle, he was assaulted in the election booth, the police refusing to intercede for the citizen. This occurred in the 20th election district of the Third A. D., New York.

Hiltner successively sought redress from a number of city officials, among them Commissioner of Police Bingham, District Attorney Jerome, the Mayor's office, and Superintendent of Elections Wm. Leary. All to no purpose. In each case Hiltner was referred to some other "department" as having "proper jurisdiction." The upshot of Hiltner's efforts to have dealers of the ballot brought to justice was that all officials concerned side-stepped their duties. The public authorities have been totally indifferent to this case of attempted election fraud and of successful assault. There is no reason why the same will not occur again, no matter what the pretensions of the ballot "cleaners" are.

Hiltner's story as told by himself follows:

"Aware of the speed with which the old party politicians seized upon any opportunity to vote one of their tools on the name of a bona-fide workingman voter, I set out early on November 3 last to cast my ballot. At 7:20 a. m. I stepped into the polling place of the Twentieth Election District of the Third Assembly District.

"I gave my name, signed the book, received the ballot, and went into the booth to mark it.

"On coming out of the booth I noticed that the election inspector who was attending to the box had carefully lying under his hand on top of the box half a dozen ballots in a pile. Not attaching any importance to this fact I gave the inspector my marked ballot.

"Then came in the crooked work. The inspector placed my ballot on the bottom of his surreptitious pile, and in genuine sleight of hand style proceeded to pull another ballot out of the number, which he hurriedly dropped in the box as mine.

"Seeing this, I raised a stiff protest. 'That is not my ballot,' I told him. 'My ballot is there on the pile, under your hand. I'm doing this voting, not you. Right there is my ballot, and I insist upon its being voted.'

"After some abusive language and threats, the burly inspector challenged me to show him my ballot in the stack. I unhesitatingly designated it and pulled it out.

"The inspector still attempted denial, but after a spirited objection on my part he dropped it into the ballot box.

"I then turned to two policemen on duty in the booth at that time, and who had witnessed the whole performance, and addressed them in these words:

"Officers, you see that this man is here for no good. I demand his arrest."

"Both officers only laughed, and neither raised a finger to interfere when the Republican and Tammany watchers together, to the cry of 'It's all a mistake,' pushed and shoved me out of the voter shop.

"I stumbled over the step as I was

Mr. Leary stated that the first information he had received about the affair was when he had handed to him the Daily People containing the article in question. Leary said he at once set off an investigation in his office and found that I had been there before and made an affidavit in the matter. But, said the superintendent, this is a matter in which I, as Election Superintendent, have no jurisdiction. My work covers only violations of the election laws. Any misconduct on the part of an election inspector must be brought before the Board of Elections, who appoint the inspectors.

"I related my case to Leary, and was told that with reference to the assault committed upon me, and also as to the police refusing to arrest the election clerk for trying to vote a different ballot than the one given him, these were matters which fell under the jurisdiction of the Police Department. He suggested that I go to these departments and lodge complaints.

"I again went to Commissioner Bingham's office, and saw the commissioner's secretary. He received me politely and commended my determination to push my case. He said he wished that every one who had a complaint the nature of mine would persist in pressing it. Then he assured me that my case would be thoroughly prosecuted. But that has been two months ago now and the matter is pigeon-holed again."

Hiltner now turns to Governor Hughes, to whom he has sent the following communication:

Hon. Chas. E. Hughes,
Governor of New York,
Albany,

Dear Sir:—

I wish to call your urgent attention to an election outrage perpetrated upon me at the last election and for which I have, despite all efforts, failed to secure redress and the assurance that it will not be repeated.

The enclosed clipping of the New York "Daily People" of which issue I send you a marked copy by separate cover, states the details in full.

As you will see, I have exhausted all means open to me to bring the offenders to justice. The public authorities have utterly failed to take up my case. I now, as a last resort, turn the matter over to you. I ask that my appeal shall not be in vain.

Yours respectfully,
Michael L. Hiltner.

SHOES IN FOUR MINUTES.

And Labor Cost is 35 Cents by Latest Methods.

How long would it take you to make a pair of boots, do you think? You probably had better not begin it, especially if you need them soon. Even a cobbler in the old days, working with his assistant, would spend a day and a half making a pair of boots and the cost would be about \$4.

But now, of course, shoes are made by machinery, and it is astonishing to hear how quickly they are made. It takes just four minutes to make a pair of boots! And the labor cost is about thirty-five cents.

Of course, no one makes the whole boot nowadays. There are a hundred different men making different parts of it, and each one does the same thing over and over again, and each man learns to do his particular work especially well and quickly. And you should see the buttons sewed on! A boy takes the part of the shoe where the buttons are to go and fits it into a machine, throws in a handful of buttons quite carelessly, turns the machine, and in no time out comes the piece of leather with all the buttons exactly in the right place. No wonder some factories turn out 10,000 pairs of shoes in a day, and the shoe worker has to live in a hovel.

I would thank you to call at this office at your convenience in relation to this matter.

Respectfully,

William Leary,

Superintendent.

"I went to the superintendent's office.

PARIS STRIKERS

Postal Employees Gain Notable Victory
All Along the Line—Splendid Discipline Helps.

[Translated from the Berlin Vorwärts of March 26, by J. Scheuerer.]

Paris, March 21.—The post-office employees have to-day ended their strike. They return victorious to their daily labors. Their energetic action carried out with confidence, enthusiasm and self-restraint compelled the government to capitulate all along the line.

This success was already assured Sunday, when Barthou and Clemenceau conferred with the delegates of the strikers, practically ignoring Simeyan. Surely Clemenceau did not—aye, could not—give a formal promise, that the assistant secretary Simeyan would resign, without disavowing the parliament and the cabinet itself which only last Friday wrung from the deputies a vote of confidence for an "energetic" policy. Still, yesterday Clemenceau declared with apparent firmness: "If Mr. Simeyan would hand me to-day his resignation, I could not accept it." But just from this "to-day" sounded the willingness to concede everything, except the Canossa of doing public penance. The strikers, owing to their inexperience in the tactics of the class struggle, after a short wavering which is not surprising, were lenient in this respect, and fortunately did not miss the psychological moment in their action.

Also in the second point which was to decide the fate of their movement they got full satisfaction, namely, the re-employment of all the strikers. There is no victimization. Also in this respect there was no documentary promise with seal and signature, but Clemenceau's words were not less binding because they were garbed in philistine sentimental verbiage. "Not to mercy—I don't like this word—but to generosity the government is inclined," declares the minister president yesterday in the Chamber of Deputies. And how meek, how permeated with Christian moral sympathy are the words: "We are all human, and like other human beings we are liable to errors, and therefore inclined to forgive the errors of others." Clemenceau doesn't want the victimization of men who have wives and children at home: "We aren't wild beasts." In order fully to comprehend the humiliation of the ill-fated would-be tyrant one must consider that these words were addressed to officials who had to bear the brunt of Clemenceau's former temperamental—because the strikers did not even save him the self-denial to confer with delegates, who were, on account of their economic agitation, victimized, or who had been sentenced for participating in demonstrations in the present movement. But also this bitter cup he meekly put to his lips.

And not only in these two most important points were the strikers victorious. On Monday they found in the "Journal Officiel" an order, gotten up in haste, which practically recognized their demands in reference to advancements and the right of coalition. And their triumph is apparent in every particular. For instance, all soldiers and police had to withdraw from the Post Office before the strikers returned to work.

Now, how is this brilliant success explainable? Attempts will not be missing—aye, the various sources are doing so now—to ascribe it to the methods of syndicalism. The capitalist and anti-republican papers are beginning to interpret it in this sense, having an interest to show, that the radical Democracy leads to the dissolution of governmental authority and to the "tyranny of the trade unions." But in reality this strike proves only the power of organization, furthered and recognized by the Socialists of all shades.

It was just the specific methods of so-called revolutionary syndicalism from which the strikers, in great self-discipline, abstained. Especially it must be mentioned that the employees of the telegraph administration condemned specifically all acts of "Sabotage" [stealing and individual reprisals peculiar to the slums], and their union went even so far as to offer men to the government for the purpose of repairing the damage done by unknown persons to the telegraph wires. And this discipline contributed much to gain and keep the sympathy for the strikers, by disarming harmful criticism.

It would also be misjudging the situation if one were to overlook the peculiar circumstances which assisted the strikers.

First of all it was not the subordinate officials and employes who be-

gan the movement, but officials, who, if not according to their salaries, anyway in social position belonged to the bourgeoisie. Victimization of telegraph officials and telephone girls would have driven the interrelated bourgeoisie and officialdom—which, since the fusillades of Draville, has not participated in the smallest movement—to a rage which would not have shrunk from using revolutionary means. The strikers undoubtedly also profited by the attitude of the reactionary press, which demagogically vaunted its aver-sion to the parliament and parliamentary government.

Bureaucratic guild spirit gained them sympathy in the highest strata of officialdom, and the cockroach bourgeoisie anger over the "15,000 francs men" assured them the sympathy of the small tradesmen though they were greatly insured by the strike. Owsley, the large exploiters, united in the Chamber of Commerce, showed firm and logical bourgeois class-consciousness. But the government felt, in the face of the prevailing sentiment, too weak to go the full length of the oppressor's lust. Finally it must not be forgotten that the strikers put rather sentimental than economic motives to the foreground. It was before all a fight against Simeyan and it gave the public an opportunity to get even for the inconveniences and bother it had to swallow year in and out in Post—and especially Telephone—matters.

What will be the lasting gain of the strike? It should be a utopia to consider that through this one precedent the right or coalition of the officials would be respected by all future governments. But the moral impression of the victory is surely calculated to give the organizations of the officials a hitherto unexpected development.

Will closer and lasting relations between the officials, subordinates and workingmen be striven for? We hope so. In to-day's meeting which decided the return to work of the President of the telephone girls called for three cheers for the proletariat of the postal service. If the consciousness of the officials that they belong to the proletariat takes root, then this result will be the most lasting and important success of the strike.

THE BOIL RIPENING.

Spokane I-Am-A-Bum as Police Spies.

Spokane, Wash., April 3.—Walsh and Wilson, of the I-am-a-Bum, are continually howling "Scab!" "Pinkerton!" "Employment Sharks!" etc., insinuating that the S. L. P. is in sympathy with Pinkertons, etc. That this is the old cry of "Stop thief!" is now proven by themselves.

In one of its straggling issues, the "Bush Temple Bulletin" of February 27, had an article from Walsh in which he tells how the Spokesman-Review (capitalist) was praising him for the WORK HE HAD DONE FOR THE POLICE during the riot of January 18th, and his joy is great in pointing out the attention he is receiving from his masters.

In the Bulletin of March 6th, referring to the riot of February 16th Walsh says: "The chief of police came to the hall the other night and asked that I go out and hold a street meeting and try to cool down that crowd and get them to the hall." The Spokane Industrial Worker of March 23rd (the I-am-a-Bum's organ) says "A bunch of barrel house bums from the Louswa Inn (Rev. Bull's resort) who were drunk and noisy in the vacant lot next to the I. W. W. hall Sunday were taken to jail on the complaint of the union." The fact is, some men who apparently did not intend to pay tribute to Walsh and Wilson, and who were not bothering anybody but just stepped into an alley and took a drink out of a bottle, were arrested on complaint of Wilson.

But there is more.

The Employment Agents' Association has asked the City Council to pass an ordinance to fix a license of \$100 and a bond of \$1,000 for employment offices, so that if men are shipped out where there is no work, they can get back their fee and fare. If this is not trying to squeeze out the small agencies, what is it?

Can it be possible that some of the large employment agents had anything to do with the starting of these riots and getting windows broken on purpose to assist the police to have an ordinance declared legal which will stop a good deal of competition and shut off those who are not able to put up the cash? If this ordinance passes the council then the small employment offices are dished.

Can it be possible that Wilson and Walsh were agents for those large employment offices? During the riots of January 18th and February 16th these large employment offices were not molested at all, although they had caused the most of the trouble by shipping men out where there was no work. Those which caused the least annoyance, the "Red Cross," "Spokane," "Scandinavian,"

American," "Lawrence," "Adams" and "Switzer" were the ones which suffered. But they are not the smallest of the employment agencies. They are able to pay their license and put up bonds. The riots, evidently incited by the large agencies, were also meant to bring the smaller ones into line. They can stand a little extra expense to have the smallest fry put out of existence which is not able to pay license and put up bonds.

Wilson is always pointing out how the employment agents are taking the judges out for automobile rides. Walsh and Wilson admit that they themselves are working with and assisting the police department. No more need be said on this head.

Who are the agents of the capitalist class to start riots and put a stop to free speech?

Who is it that starts riots to help the city administration to collect licenses and to assist the most prominent employment agents with the object in view of stopping as many as possible from going into the same business?

Who is doing more to accomplish this than J. H. Walsh and James Wilson?

Who are the agents of the capitalists, and who are the Pinkertons in the labor movement in Spokane?

Is any one so blind that he cannot see? Will it be necessary for Walsh to show his credentials and Wilson to produce a "star" before those men can get their eyes opened?

If all those points, to stop speaking on the street, legalize employment offices and putting the small employment agents out of business and above all to inject a wrong conception of industrial unionism into the working class of the northwest can be accomplished by the capitalist class a celebration would be in order with a group of guests of honor, composed of some of the leading citizens from the Chambers of Commerce, the leading Employment Agents, Ex-Chief of Police Rice, J. H. Walsh and the most prominent of all in the center in the person of James Wilson as the star in the performance.

Robert Clausen.

"The People"

Official Organ of and Owned by the Australian Socialist League and Socialist Labor Party.

A Weekly Paper published for the purpose of spreading Socialist Principles and organizing Socialist Thought. Its mission is to educate and prepare the working class for the approaching day of their emancipation from wage slavery; to point the way to class-conscious organization for economic and political action that the days of capitalist bondage might be quickened unto the dead things of the past.

Every Wage Worker Should Read It.

Written by Workingmen
Published by Workingmen
The Only STRAIGHT-OUT, UNCOM-PROMISING SOCIALIST PAPER Circulating in Australasia.

TRUTHFUL No Literary Hacks
SOUND No Labor Skinners
SCIENTIFIC No Political Trimmers
BUT AN OUTSPOKEN ADVOCATE OF REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISM.

Subscription Price (outside Australasia), \$2 per year; \$1 for six months.

Send Subscriptions to
The WEEKLY PEOPLE,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

THE FOUNDATION OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT ... BY... WENDELL PHILLIPS

16 Pages

PRICE FIVE CENTS

In lots of 100 or more at \$3.50 per 100. Orders for less than 100 five cents straight.

Liberals Classics

All truth is safe, and nothing else is safe; and he who keeps back the truth, or withholds it from men, from motives of expediency, is either a coward or a criminal, or both.

—Prof. Max Muller.

History of Christianity—

By EDWARD GIBBON

One volume, 884 pages, illustrated; cloth-bound; price, \$2.00.

"This important work contains Gibbon's complete Theological writings, separate from his historical and miscellaneous works, showing when, where, and how Christianity originated; who were its founders; and what were the sentiments, character, manners, numbers and condition of the primitive Christians. It will be a treasure for all libraries."—The Magazine of American History.

Robert Clausen.

Force and Matter—

By LUDWIG BUCHNER, M.D.

414 pages, cloth, price, \$1.00.

A scientific and rationalistic work of merit and ability. Translated from the 15th German Edition.

Man, in the Past, Present and Future—

By LUDWIG BUCHNER, M.D.

350 pages, cloth, price, \$1.00.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN FRANCE

SYNDICALISTS AND ANTI-MILITARIST WINGS BROUGHT TO DECLINE FOR POLITICAL ACTION.

Translated from "Prudent" (Russian) by J. Kresswell.

The late October, 1906, convention of the United Socialist Party and the General Confederation of Labor in France will undoubtedly serve as the turning point in the history of the French labor movement. The vacillating course and the semi-communists from "ministerial," or "oppositional," Socialism to "revolutionary-anarcho-syndicalism" are destined to be relics of past history.

The tactics of the French proletariat are becoming more and more similar to those of Germany, Austria and Scandinavia.

By attacking the "Socialist" Millerand in the Cabinet of the clever and masterful Waldeck-Rousseau, the French bourgeoisie succeeded in temporarily breaking the ranks of the labor organizations. At the head of the General Confederation of Labor at that time were the reformers of the English trade unionist type, among whom were active adherents of Marx's theory of the co-operation of classes. Gouraud, the then secretary of the Confederation, used to support in the Federation Millerand, who opened wide the treasury of the ministry of Commerce to the labor syndicates. In those days the Confederation used to give banquets in honor of Millerand, and radical municipalities used to give to labor unions free lyceums and pecuniary subsidies. Consequently the demoralization of labor organizations became so great

that nothing better seemed to remain to most Socialists but to join the anarchist syndicalists in their conflict with the reformers.

As Bourges the anarcho-syndicalists, thanks to the active co-operation of the Bundists trade unions, captured temporarily the General Confederation of Labor because the moving spirits in theory practice in the French labor movement. The reformers also prepared a bold bid for anarcho-syndicalists. The ability to political action which seized the laboring masses in the rising period of neo-syndicalism, appears only at a just reaction to the excesses of the parliamentary tactics. Only four years have passed since "revolutionary" syndicalism triumphed, yet it is now passing. We limit ourselves to a short review of the evolution this syndicalism has gone through in this time.

Arming themselves at Bourges with a complete arsenal of revolutionary phrase, our syndicalists imagined that we were on the eve of the grand sunset of the capitalist world. In their infatuated imagination the first important strike

began almost the beginning of the Social Revolution. The words, "general strike," became a sacred commandment on their lips. At the Paris Convention of 1901 it was even decided to form a special committee to prepare for such a strike, and the syndicalists were deeply convinced that the day when the working class would go on strike would be the last of the bourgeois regime. Syndicalist agitators taught the workers that high dues, rich union treasures and numerous syndicates lead to narrow English unionism only, that strikes must always be hastily improvised, and to prepare for them long is unnecessary. The general laboring masses they considered cowardly and apathetic, and they assigned the principal role to an active and energetic minority. These agitators being in most cases at the head of syndicates in embryo always acted with surprising self-assurance, and the unsuccessful outcome of strikes never worried them. Strikes in their eyes always served as "revolutionary gymnastics."

With such views the syndicalists prepared themselves for the first decisive battle, which they were to give to "capital" on the 1st of May, 1906, in order to gain the eight hour day. Their striking and impressive revolutionary proclamations and orations, and the previously raised hue and cry were so great that the French bourgeoisie were momentarily scared. To them it seemed that they were really on the eve of a social catastrophe. The radical ministry of Clemenceau being then in power it concentrated in Paris and in provincial proletarian centers enormous military forces. The French workingmen, without a sou in their union treasures, without strong syndicates, temporarily influenced by the revolutionary phraseology of the demagogues, stumbled not only over the more perfectly organized capital, but also upon its traditional defender, the government's mobilized army. The result, as should have been expected, was the complete defeat of the workers. A great number of unions became almost wholly demoralized and disbanded. Others lost considerable of their membership. For instance, the union of metal workers in 1906 lost 6,000 out of 14,000 members, i.e., more than a third. The Federation of printers, whose caution the syndicalists ridiculed and condemned was the only one to carry on a successful struggle. Thanks to an ample treasury and good organization, this union succeeded in gaining the nine-hour day in a considerable part of France. How powerful was the blow delivered to the working class by this inflated first of May move-

ment may be judged from the fact that the number of absolutely successful strikes for this year reached only seven per cent, while in the years 1896-1906, the average for successful strikes was 14 per cent. The Confederation of Labor, which according to Pouget had 250,000 members in 1902, had at the convention of Amiens in 1906 only 203,000.

Far poorer results were shown from syndicalist practice for the last two years, which even the revolutionary leaders Pouget and Griffoulles confess. At the Marseilles convention the Confederation had, according to Temporary Secretary Luke, 294,398 members, but this increase of 81,000 is due to the so-called reform unions. Only the railway union, at the head of which is the right wing Jaures-Gerard, increased from 24,000 to 43,000, a gain of 21,000. Next follows the union miners with 30,000, which is under the influence of the moderate Socialists Baly and Corday, and which joined the Confederation on the day following the bloody defeat at Ville Neuve. If we add the textile union with the Guestier-Henri at their head, which increased its ranks for this time with 7,000 members and which follows in general the same line of action as the foregoing unions and as the building trades syndicates, which increased from 4,000 in 1906 to 40,000 in 1908, i.e., an increase of 35,000, it will be evident that these four unions alone should have given an increase of 94,000 to the Confederation. But as the total increase is not over 81,000, it follows that the Confederation in two years of intense propaganda lost 3,000 members.

At the same time the bourgeoisie had not remained idle. During the one year, 1906, the numbers in employers' associations increased from 268,000 to 315,271, a gain of 16 per cent. A more rapid progress is shown by the class-conscious organization of capital in 1907. In the metallurgical, electrical, automobile, glass and chemical industries a series of trusts were formed, almost embracing all the national industries. The league of merchants and storekeepers alone, which was shortly formed to combat the Sunday rest idea, counts 100,000 members. To these well organized forces of capital the Confederation of Labor proposed to give battle with the small undisciplined and unorganized army, comprising only twenty-seven per cent of France's working population, (294,000 out of 11,000,000), and only one-third of the organized labor of the land, the total of which reaches 900,000.

The revolutionary syndicalists, who during six years held noisy harangues about a general strike, understood the necessity of large and powerful organizations, when their attempt to call a general strike during the May agitation and the events at Draville-Vigneux resulted in complete defeat. These events conclusively proved that their practical influence upon organized labor was abso-

lutely nil. Pouget, the real head of the revolutionary syndicalists, wrote at the end of June in the "Voice of the People": "Unfortunately, it must be acknowledged that if the idea of the general strike has made great theoretical gains in France, in practice we are behind even the Italian proletariat. The cause of this appears to be the state of illusion of the workers. To the practical syndicalists the lessons of the past have not been in vain, many of them have found out the errors of the past." Griffoulles, secretary of the Confederation, confessed to the editor of "L'Humanité" that the empty revolutionary phraseology scared away the laboring masses, especially in the provinces, and instilled distrust in the trade unions. He added that what was wanted was less noise and more organization work. Luke, the temporary secretary of the Confederation, wrote still more moderately: "What the proletarian wants is real results, i.e., real reforms. And it has come to the conclusion that for the realization and preservation of such reforms strong organizations are absolutely necessary."

The same evolutionary experience has been made by other "revolutionary" syndicates. They have lost the sarcastic and nagging tone, in which they used to attack contemporary class-conscious proletarian organizations of Western Europe. As a result the majority of the trades union established high membership dues. Their contempt for the necessity of numerous and powerful syndicates has vanished and such hot heads as the secretary of the metal workers' union, Marrheim, advises the workers to carefully prepare for each strike and to survey the field of battle before hand. A few ultra-syndicalists still pin their faith to "revolutionary manoeuvres." But from the debates at Marseilles it is clearly seen how quickly the French proletariat is freeing itself from the guardianship of neo-syndicalism.

In those debates no mention was even made of a general strike. The responsibility for the August 3rd events was by all present placed upon the government's shoulders, but if the whole administration of the Confederation hadn't at that moment been behind prison bars, the "prehistoric" tactics of the "revolutionary" syndicalists would have been severely condemned right there and then.

Latop, another secretary of the metal workers' union and a good "revolutionary" syndicalist, expressed himself thusly: "I would like to know whether we will continue to pass resolutions, which in the future we are unable to carry out or defend. . . . I would that henceforth we shouldn't enter the battlefield for the pleasure and vanity of a few leaders, who themselves remain in the security of their homes." This arrow was intended for the theoreticians and a few of the remaining supporters of syndicalism.

The syndicalists had to beat a retreat.

(Concluded next week.)

LAMARCK AND DARWIN

HAECKEL POINTS OUT WHERE THE ONE FAILED TO WIN RECOGNITION AND THE OTHER SUCCEEDED.

Ernest Haeckel, the first and most courageous champion of Darwinism in Germany, spoke Friday, February 12, at the Darwin celebration at the People's House in Jena. Besides being a speech on the Darwin centenary, it was a farewell address to public life. Haeckel having already resigned his professorship and thought of ending his public activity. The words of this most prominent teacher and popularizer of Darwinism deserve our attention, even if we do not in all points agree with him. Haeckel spoke as follows:

The celebration which brings us here to-day is assembling others in other parts of the scientific world. In all parts of our globe, scientific societies, natural scientists and friends of enlightenment are gathered to celebrate the one hundredth birthday of Charles Darwin. No other great spirit, during the second half of last century, has contributed to the enlightenment of humanity as much as Charles Darwin. When in the year 1859, he published his epoch-making work, "The Origin of Species," he had already passed his fiftieth birthday. So fruitful were the twenty years of his thought and investigation that in a short time their influence asserted itself.

The basic thought of the theory of natural development of all forms of life was by no means new. Already fifty years before Jean Lamarck had presented it in a clear and wonderful form. But this courageous attempt was ahead of its time, and its contemporary natural scientists had soon forgotten it. Only during the last thirty years has Lamarck's work received deserved recognition. Lately, even an anti-school of Lamarckism has been formed which desires to crowd Darwinism into the background. Therefore, to-day our view must be formed, above all, on these great leaders. Wherein does the most recent work of Lamarck and Darwin consist, and in what does it differ?

The principal service which the La-

march-Darwinian theory renders is the final solving of the great question of creation. How did the animals and plants, which inhabit our earth come into the world? Whence did man himself, the most perfect of organic beings, come from? As long as man has existed, attempts have been made to solve this question. First, the thesis of creation through a god was put forth, who had designed a special plan of creation and executed it in an appropriate manner. Sometimes this god appears in the form of a poet, sometimes in the form of a mechanical engineer, who works with great skill and finally blows into his machine the life-giving substance. That peculiar myth of creation has also found its way into science, especially through Linnaeus, who put forth the thesis that there are as many species of animals and plants as have been created by God. Even in antiquity it had been attempted to explain the earth by natural development. But these germs were suppressed through the diffusion of dualism, which was preached on one side by Plato, and on the other by Christianity. This dualism maintained itself to the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Lamarck was the first who fought this conception; he created the transformation theory. As the most important factors in this transformation process, he named adaptation and heredity. Lamarck did not except man from this process. He recognized the natural unity of the great vertebrates and first presented the four classes: Fishes, amphibia, birds, and mammals. At that time already Lamarck said that through transformation man has become the highest mammal. This foundation pillar of our modern theory of evolution shattered the old myth of creation. But it was fought so energetically by accepted authorities that it was pretty nearly forgotten. When fifty years later Darwin took it up anew, although proceeding from other viewpoints, the whole theory of descent appeared as

new, and was called in short "Darwinism."

The apparent opposites between the failure of Lamarck and the great success of Darwin explain themselves through the brilliant progress which natural science has made, and also through the numerous discoveries on the field of physiology. Besides, Darwinism filled in the wide spaces which Lamarck had left open.

Darwin advanced the theory of selection, and solved the great riddle of the mechanical formation and adaptability of the organisms. He explained that nature regulates itself without a creator. It was his labors that presented a clear and harmonious world-picture. He gave the natural causes for the wonderful phenomena of daily life, and he proved the omnipotence of natural laws in contradistinction to the old mystic conception of a personal creator. What was long known in astronomy and geology he proved in natural science.

Lamarck and Darwin were self-educated men; by observing nature directly they arrived at their conclusions. La-

march ascertained first the difference be-

tween the vertebrates and invertebrates. At the investigations of thou-

sands of plants and animals he found that everywhere there existed internal relationship. He compared also the skeletons of old animals, and arrived at the conclusion that they must be ancestors of present-day organisms. But he was unable to force recognition of his teaching.

Darwin proceeded differently. On his

journey of exploration through South

America, Darwin could, in strange re-

gions, carry on extensive journeys of

study. After his return from this

world trip, his work, "The Origin

of Species," appeared. Lamarck had

fried the solution by the deductive pro-

cesses; Darwin used the inductive. Dar-

win for years studied transformation

which then brought about with domestic

animals and with plants. Thus by arti-

cial means he learned natural selection.

He was the first physiologist who put to himself the question: How have the remarkable changes in the numerous breeds of horses and pigeons been brought about? He recognized that organic life extended over more than a hundred million years, and he compared the excavated forms with the diminutive forms of to-day. He found certain similarities and therefore concluded that these ancient animals were akin to the types of to-day. Although Darwin never desired to be a philosopher, he was more of a philosopher than all those who call themselves so. He desired to keep to the empirical method and recognize only what he could prove by thousands of examples.

The most significant problem for him was the origin of man. Lamarck had already tried to answer this question by the transmission theory of descent from animal to man. Lamarck describes the remarkable path of this process of transformation. He also explains the reasoning powers, this highest activity of psychic phenomena. Darwin developed this further, but he feared the general prejudice against animal descent, although he first only hinted at it. This intimation appeared to the German translators so hazardous that he left it out entirely. But after Böschner and Voigt had come forward in Germany, Darwin's work on the descent of man and sexual selection appeared in 1871.

The great general importance of this anthropological work lies in the presentation of the origin of present forms from other forms. The soul is to Darwin not a supernatural thing which lives in the body and then leaves the same, but the sum total of brain activity. To avoid misunderstanding concerning the hated ape descent I would declare: It is absolutely certain that even the most man-like apes were not ancestors of man.

The principal point that concerned

Darwin was undoubtedly the unity of the mammal species. All mammals have

so many remarkable characteristic qualities in their bodily formations that no one any more doubts their common descent. None less than Goethe had already recognized that. Long has been

the dispute as to how far Goethe should

be regarded as a forerunner of Darwin.

"The People" is the paper that you

want. Straight and Truthful.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 883 McAllister street.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O. S. L. P., at 1414 Race street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets first and third Sunday of the month at 3 p. m. at Headquarters, 1366 Ontario street, near St. Clair avenue.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—John Hossack, Secretary. 22 Fulton ave., Jersey City; Fred Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly st., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois.—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, s.e. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women cordially invited.

Section Seattle, S. L. P. headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1040.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Herbert Johnson, 475 Como avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Washington streets.

Ancient Society

By Lewis H. Morgan

This is a great work, furnishing the ethnologic basis to the sociologic superstructure raised by Marx and Engels.

While the work needs close study most of it is easy reading. The student will read, and re-read, and find, each time, fresh facts not noticed before, and the opening of wider vistas not discovered at previous readings.

Those readers who have less time at their disposal may not be able to profit by the work to its full extent, but even one reading will store their minds with valuable knowledge and broaden their horizon so as to enable them to grasp the meaning of events now going on better than they could otherwise do.

The previous editions of the work were expensive, four dollars a volume being almost prohibitive, but the work is now within the reach of all.

The Labor News is prepared to furnish the work at the PRICE OF \$1.50.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
26 City Hall Place, New York.

For the Student

Communist Manifesto	\$1.10
Lesalle's Open Letter10
Life of Engels10
Ninth Convention S. L. P. ..</td	

WEEKLY PEOPLE

22 City Hall Place, New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 120 New York
Published every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.
Paul Augustine, National Secretary.
Frederick W. Ball, National Treasurer.

Entered as second-class matter at the
New York Post Office, July 12, 1900.
Owing to the limitations of this office,
contributors are requested to keep a copy
of their articles, and not to expect them to
be returned. Consequently, no stamp
should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES	
In 1905	2,068
In 1906	21,157
In 1907	36,504
In 1908	41,181
In 1909	34,172
In 1908	14,237

Subscription Rates: One year, \$1.00;
six months, 50¢; three months, 25¢.

All communications for the Weekly People, whether for editorial or business purposes, must be addressed to: The Weekly People, P. O. Box 1576, New York City.

Subscribers should watch the labels on their papers and renew promptly in order not to miss any copies.

Subscribers will begin to get the paper regularly in two weeks from the date when their subscriptions are sent in.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1909.

The times of that superstition which attributed revolutions to the ill-will of a few agitators have long passed away. Everyone knows nowadays that whenever there is a revolutionary convulsion, there must be some social want in the background, which is prevented, by out-worn institutions, from satisfying itself. The want may not yet be felt as strongly, as general, as might assure immediate success; but every attempt at forcible repression will only bring it forth stronger and stronger, until it bursts its fetters.

KARL MARX.

THE PARISIAN POSTAL STRIKE.

European exchanges, freshly arrived, are all full of information upon the recent strike of the Parisian Postal employees. The one that summarizes the event completest is the Berlin "Vorwärts" in a letter of its correspondent from Paris. The letter will be found in English in this issue. Indeed, it was an event—a great event.

The facts, the essential ones in the case, are these: The Postal and Telegraphic employees are under civil service rules. This notwithstanding, promotions and other good things had been falling more and more under the influence of the politicians in the parliament. As these dictated or wire-pulled, operatives were in increasing numbers appointed, promoted, or depressed. The head of the offending was Syman, the cabinet postal arm. Against this abuse the employees organized and struck. The Government felt instinctively what that meant; even if the strikers were not themselves, or all of them, aware thereof. It meant the forging of a link connecting the economic organizations of the employees of private employers with the employees of the State employer. Seeing that the Socialist affiliate inspired both organizations, the event meant to the political Government that when, to an army in the field, the junction of two opposing armies portends. Translated into the language of sociology, the event was a whistle of approaching revolutionary gale. All this the French capitalist Government felt instinctively. It felt it as instinctively as our own capitalist Government in Washington feels instinctively irritated at the organizations of its own employees, and at the activity manifested by the leaders of these. What is done regularly here, as Roosevelt (our chief of Cabinet) did more than once, to wit, speedily discipline by speedy dismissal of the active leader virtually for "treason," could not be done by Clemenceau, the chief of the French Cabinet. The Government at first frowned; it was a bluff. It then temporized; and finally, covering itself with a cloud of words, capitulated. Syman has to resign. The soldiers employed as scabs were ordered away and fled out. The strikers, marching four abreast, their Union cards pinned on their breasts, resumed their places. All this—meetings, discussions with the Government, processions, etc.—taking place under the loud plaudits of Socialists in and out of Parliament, and every step managed with denunciation of "sabotage" (the slum practices of individual theft and crime), together with a degree of self-recrimination that spoke volumes for the self-imposed discipline of the men, and for the level-headedness of the leaders, contributed mightily to impress the Government, the world.

It is not merely by reason of these features that the Parisian Postal strike assumes rank as an event. It assumes rank as an event especially by reason of two terms that it gave birth, or rather, prominence to—and both of them illumine its essence.

The two terms are—the République Syndicale (the Trades Union, or the Economically Organized Republic) and the *Etat Patron* (the Employers State). The incoming Socialist Republic does not carry in its folds a Government by Socialists in the show of the sentimental politicians of piebald names

who now occupy the seats. The Socialist State is a government constructed of the representatives of the Unions (*syndicats*) of all the directly or indirectly productive, or useful service occupations. Such a State is an industrial Republic, a *République Syndicale*. The reverse of this spells the overthrow of the existing and opposite composition of government implied in the term Political Government, or Political State, and referred to contemptuously during the Parisian strike as the *Etat Patron*. The two terms ring with the well-tuned treble of Revolution.

No wonder the Parisian Postal strike is electrifying the European Socialist Movement. May it also electrify the American—with shame for its backwardness, with ardor to leap to the leading place that its opportunities devolve upon it the duty to assume.

A PAINTING ON THE TARIFF.

The sentimental free trade Democrats in Congress—there are sentimentalists even among capitalist politicians—who are grieving beyond measure at the defections from the ranks of their party in favor of a protective tariff for some industry or other in their own districts, should study a certain picture, copies of which are frequently seen—and also "look behind" the picture, study all that the picture tells.

It is a great picture. It represents Bismarck, the "Iron Chancellor" dictating at Versailles the conditions for peace with France to the French Commissioners Jules Favre and Adolphe Thiers. The Chancellor looks all iron. Favre leans with dismay towards Thiers. Thiers himself seems crushed, buried in a large arm-chair. But that is only one side of the picture.

Now let us look behind the picture, and around it.

Adolphe Thiers, together with his particular coterie, was interested in the textile industries located in the North of France. The textile industries located in Elsass and Lorraine were serious competitors with their northern France fellow weaving concerns. In the competition the one cut the other's throat. The competition hurt the pockets of Thiers and his coterie. The "Iron Chancellor" demanded the annexation to Germany of the very districts that were crowding the Thiers textile concerns. Was this a blow to crush Thiers? Not at all. The Thiers, buried in the large arm-chair in the picture, and looking far away, was figuring mentally what a boon the Iron Chancellor's demand was to him and his coterie. With the textile industries of Elsass and Lorraine under a foreign flag they ceased to be competitors with the Thiers establishment. The tariff wall could be raised against them. Done!—and big were the profits derived by the Thiersites.

There is no such thing as principle; there is no such thing as patriotism to the level-headed capitalist and his politicians. The Thiers factories' stock shot up. That was worth the dismemberment of France to him. The "sublime principle" of free exchange can go to the dogs at any moment if the free trader has an industry from which a tariff promises to draw larger revenues. The "patriotic principle" of protection vanishes like vapor at any moment if the protectionist is interested in an industry from which free trade promises to yield him a larger swing.

The picture in question should be studied—likewise the economics that hang thereby.

THE PERMANENCE OF NIGHT RIDERISM.

In Tennessee six men—or was it nine?—were recently convicted of murder for "Night-Riding" performances; and loud was the shout that went up North and South at the vindication of Law and Order. Especially loud was the North. It congratulated the South upon entering upon Northern ways.

The shouting has barely died out when news comes from Indiana, a Northern State, that "renters of land in the State are notifying landlords that they will not work land on shares this season and investigation shows that many of them have been notified that if they till land for less than two-thirds of the crop their crops will be destroyed."

Impurity in the blood is not removed by chasing pimples; neither is a house cleaned by sweeping the dust into corners.

Night Riders in the South may be convicted, hanged and quartered, yet Night-Riding will crop up South and North so long as the cause of the pimple remains. So long as the national house that we inhabit has the dust swept from one place only to be kept in corners, the dust will re-spread from the corners and soil the domicile.

Night-Riderism is a product of insecurity of existence. So long as wealth could not be produced in sufficient abundance for all—just so long was, with some, the pretext with others the necessity for Night-Riderism in some form or other, under some name or other. That necessity is now no more. To-day, an abundance is possible for all without arduous toil. The social system that would introduce the material foun-

dation for the abolition of Night-Riderism—Socialism—is knocking at our doors, and ready to supplant the Social system that makes Night-Riderism inevitable. Yet the Night-Riderist social system braces itself against, and keeps the door shut.

And it will continue to keep that door shut so long as allowed. The combination of Ignorance, Perverseness and Felony that bars the passage will never yield but to the combined miscreancy of the Socialist ballot backed by the Socialist Army of Occupation—the industrially organized productive and otherwise useful labor of the land.

TAKING VAN CLEAVE AT HIS WORD.

A more indignant man there would not be in forty states than Mr. J. W. Van Cleave, of Buck Stove notoriety, were the workers to take him at his word.

While busy in New Orleans on the 30th of last month directing industry in his St. Louis shops by telepathy, Van Cleave paused a moment to say:

"The workers of the country, have no more right than has capital to put a premium on dishonesty and a penalty on energy."

"No more right than capital?" How much right then has capital, in this particular direction?

First, as to putting a premium on dishonesty.

To take but one out of fifty instances revealed in the present tariff debate in Congress, a Mr. Rogers, president of four lumber companies which between them monopolize the lumber trade of North Dakota, came before the Ways and Means Committee of the House while it was in session on the tariff bill before the opening of Congress, and begged for a reduction in the duty on lumber, on the plea that the consumer would reap the benefit thereof. On the 27th, three days before Van Cleave oped his mouth in New Orleans, this Rogers was shown on the floor of the House to be buying lumber at from \$6 to \$8 per thousand less than he was a year and a half ago, and to be selling it at exactly the same price. Rather like putting a premium on dishonesty, is it not?

And now as to the penalty on energy. The recent survey of the Pittsburgh industrial field revealed how the steel workers were jacked up to ever higher speed and overwork. A certain month is set aside for a record. Every known obstacle is removed. Every pound of steam is crowded on, day and night, week in, week out, for the month. The new record is attained, let the cost be what it may to the men. Then the word is past around that what they did that month they are expected to do every month, or else discharge. And so it goes till time for another "record month" comes round. Something like putting a penalty on energy, this is, is it not?

Evidently, if the workers were to take Van Cleave at his word, and assume it as their right to reward dishonesty and penalize energy "as much as capital does," Mr. Van Cleave and his crew would talk platitudes on the other side of their faces. However, the workmen need have no fear. Labor will leave to them the rewarding of dishonesty and the punishing of industry—until it gets ready to sweep them and their practices into the ash bin.

REVOLUTION DE FACTO.

An unprecedented blizzard that thwarted all the displayful plans for the inauguration ceremonies at Washington immediately resulted in a crop of proposed amendments to the Constitution, looking to the prevention of similar disappointments in the future to revellers in ostentation and parade. While this strain for "improvement" is pulsating strongly, the Constitution is being deliberately violated and thereby amended in a vital respect and in unconstitutional manner, and yet not a whisper is heard in opposition.

The Constitution provides that "all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives." There was, there is a reason for this. The conformation of the Senate is essentially un-democratic. Its history, the reason for its existence, the length, the continuity of its life—all combine to remove the Senate from close contact with the people. For these reasons that body was not held the proper one to be vested with the power to originate bills for raising revenue. The power was vested deliberately in the House, the branch of two short years' life, hence presumably in direct touch with and directly amenable to, the tax payer, from whose pockets the revenue was to come. Of course, the Senate being a part of Congress, the legislative body, it was given a say in such matters. While vesting in the House the power to originate revenue bills, the Constitution allowed the Senate "to propose or concur with amendments" on these, "as on other bills." Obviously, the act of "amending" by wholly recasting is another thing. It is this very thing that the Senate is now doing with the Tariff Bill.

Night-Riderism is a product of insecurity of existence. So long as wealth could not be produced in sufficient abundance for all—just so long was, with some, the pretext with others the necessity for Night-Riderism in some form or other, under some name or other. That necessity is now no more. To-day, an abundance is possible for all without arduous toil. The social system that would introduce the material foun-

dation, has not yet (April 8) passed the new tariff bill. It is discussing the schedules. How the bill will come out of the House no one does, or can know. This notwithstanding, with no bill passed by the House and now before it for consideration and possible "amendment," the Senate Finance Committee is holding sessions, giving private hearings to representatives of private interests, and drafting a new bill, which Standard Oil father-in-law, Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, calmly, coolly, yet most revolutionarily, announces "will be ready by the time the House has passed its bill."

In form the Constitution exists; in essence it exists no longer. Whatever is unessential about it is revered with the suspicious reverence that bigots, who violate every law divine and human, ever bestow upon the outside of the platter. An amendment of so unessential a thing as Inauguration Day is to be gone about reverently in constitutional manner. An amendment that centers legislative power in the few members of a committee of one branch of Congress—and that branch the Senate—upon so vital a thing as the raising of revenue, and which thereby effects a revolution—such an amendment is adopted de facto, by practice, roughshod.

THE PANIC IN GERMANY.

In Spite of It, Capitalists Make Eleven Per Cent. Profits."

Berlin, April 9.—Taking the returns of the joint stock companies of Germany on the results of their business during 1908 as the best available data to sum up the economic movement in the empire, and measure the extent to which it has been affected by the crisis at the close of 1907, it is seen that the German capitalist class made big dividends in spite of the crash.

The annual reports of these companies are collected by the central registry office in Berlin, which has issued a statistical summary, covering the business done by 4,731 corporations.

These latter have furnished complete statements on the profit or loss of the year's transactions. A considerable number of other companies applies imperfect or inadequate data.

It is to be noted that the business of most corporations do not correspond with the calendar year. The reports cover periods of twelve months terminating at some date in 1908.

The 4,731 corporations in question have a total capital of \$3,198,700,000. Of this number, 626 companies, with a capital of \$165,726,000, reported losses amounting in the aggregate to \$27,112,000, or 16.4 per cent. on the capital.

The remaining 4,105 companies, with a total capital of \$3,032,974,000, reported net profits amounting to \$397,460,000, or 13.1 per cent. on the capital.

After balancing profits and losses the net return on the capital of the 4,731 companies for 1908 was 11.58 per cent. For the preceding year it was 12.01 per cent.

SEVEN MINERS MORE.

Windber, Pa., April 10.—Again seven miners were killed, several slightly injured, and may had narrow escapes by a premature explosion of dynamite in mine No. 37 of the Berwind-White Coal Company, one-half mile from here, last evening.

Early to-day the dead had been recovered and, according to the mine inspector, Blower, of the Sixth District, there are no more victims in the workings.

The dead are: Michael Gibson, William Gibson, his son; Stephen Nemis,

Arthur Custer, and three unknown men, recorded only by number.

THE HIRED BRAIN.

A man there was who would fail be great
And with men of minds stand pat;
So he started him out on a quiet hunt,
And he rented a brain, with a mental stut.

And this great man lived in a brown-stone front.

And his brains lived up in a flat.

He worked this brain both early and late;
And its thought through the wide world spread.

He allowed it a little a week for pay—
"Twas as little as possible, by the way—

And this great man dined in a grand cafe,

And his brains thanked God for bread.

But it chanced one day that the hand of fate

Cut both from this sphere mundane;

And this great man's funeral cortège swept

The streets for a mile, and a nation wept.

And they planted a monument where he slept—

And the county buried his brain.

Miles N. Williams.

"SALARIES" AND "WAGES"

There is no great economic subject—whether financial, tariff or otherwise—that comes up in Congress without its acting like a plow, throwing up untold economic issues. It is so again with the tariff now under discussion in Congress. The People has, since the discussion arose, considered a number of these issues—indeed, the only practical benefit to be derived by the Socialist Movement from the consideration of the laws proposed by capitalism. Among these special economic issues, or points, on which much confusion exists and clearness should prevail, is that of "salaries" and "wages."

The tariff reformers in Congress, together with their echoes or prompts out of Congress, ever join the words "salaries" and "wages," using them as invertible terms. It is the burden of the tariff reformer's song that the "receivers of salaries and wages" are the consumers most deeply interested in a low tariff. It is quite certain that many a one who uses such a phrase knows he is juggling with words. It is equally certain, however, that many more do not. The cultivated ignorance in the capitalist class is extensive and deep enough to free many of its loudest shouters of the stigma of deliberate deception.

"Salary" is one thing; "wages" another. The salary-receiver belongs under a category that is radically different from the category under which the wage-receiver belongs.

There may be small salary-receivers,

while there are large salary-receivers, receiving as large as \$25,000, \$50,000, \$100,000. On the other hand, wages may be more or less, but never rise above a certain maximum, which, under the best circumstances, is small. The cross difference in the sizes of possible salaries and of possible wage points to the radical cause of the difference between their respective receivers.

The salary-receiver does not collect his price; the wage receiver does. The

OFFICIAL**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**

TREASURER

Paul Augustine, National Secretary.

23 City Hall Place.

CANADIAN S. L. P.

National Secretary, Philip Courtney,

104 Dundas Ave., London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

(The Party's literary agency.)

23 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee was held at National Headquarters, on Wednesday evening, April 7, 1909.

Members present: Kuhn, Hall, Ball, Schatz, Lafferty, Deutscher, Gollingsen, Mr. Rosenberg and Schwartz; Absent and excused: Lechner. Absent: Butzweiss, Malinsberg, Hanian, Hammer. Gollingsen elected chairman of the section.

The national secretary reported having received an invitation from the Executive Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation, inviting the Party to send a fraternal delegate to their convention in Cleveland, Ohio, on April 10 and 11, also that he had written to Kircher, requesting him to name a Hungarian Party member in Cleveland who would be willing to act. Kircher replied that the City Executive Committee of Section Cleveland recommended Isidor Krozman.

Moved by Deutscher, seconded by Rosenberg:

"That the invitation be received and acted upon." Carried unanimously.

Moved by Rosenberg, seconded by Gollingsen:

"That Isidor Krozman be elected to act as delegate representing the Socialist Labor Party at the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation Convention." Carried unanimously.

Moved by Rosenberg, seconded by Deutscher:

"That the national secretary be instructed to furnish Krozman with credentials and instructions." Carried unanimously.

The national secretary presented a letter, which he had drawn up in accordance with instructions from the N. E. C. at its January session, addressed to A. Waldmann, National Secretary pro tem, Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation, to be presented to their convention. Moved by Kuhn, seconded by Lafferty:

"That the letter of the national secretary of the Party to the national secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation be deferred." Carried unanimously.

A communication was received from John Preusen, National Secretary of the Lettish Socialist Labor Federation, advising that the Federation had decided to become affiliated with the Party in accordance with Article XII of the Party's Constitution; also submitting a draft of their constitution for approval by the N. E. C.

Moved by Deutscher, seconded by Kuhn:

"That the draft of the Lettish Socialist Labor Federation Constitution be referred to the Press Committee for examination." Carried unanimously.

After discussing matters of general importance to the Party, the meeting adjourned at 8 P. M.

MAX Rosenberg, Secretary.

CHICAGO RUDOWITZ MEETING.

A mass meeting will be held under the auspices of a committee of Section Cook County, S. L. P. in Hull House, corner Halsted and Paulina streets, Chicago, SUNDAY, April 18, 1909, p. m., at which Miss Jane Addams, Oscar Neuberger, and others will speak on "Abrogating the Treaty of Extradition between the Governments of Russia and the United States."

An appeal will be made for funds to aid Comrade Christian Rudowitz, the Russian revolutionist, to send for his family, who are now in the czar's domain.

Be let every one who reads this fall not to sleep. Admittance will be free.

BUFFALO LABOR LYCEUM LECTURES.

The following public lectures by Socialists and non-Socialists will be held under the auspices of the Labor Lyceum of Section Erie County, S. L. P., every Sunday afternoon, 3 o'clock, at Florence Parlor, 607 Main street. An instructive general discussion follows each lecture. All readers of this paper are invited to attend and bring friends. Admission is free.

Schedule:

April 18—Leander A. Armstrong, on "Social and Political Evolution of Man." April 25—Attorney Lewis Stockton, on "Should Socialists Demand the City Charter Proposed by the Referendum League."

May 2—John Remond, on "International May Day and American Labor Day."

OPERATING FUND.

H. Schornfeldt, Dubuque, Ia.	\$ 2.00
L. Chun, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.50
A. Wilderuth, Troy, N. Y.	1.00
H. Stassans, Troy, N. Y.	1.00
J. Heyman, Troy, N. Y.	.50
P. E. De Lee, Troy, N. Y.	2.50
J. A. Neary, Salem, Mass.	1.00
L. A. Tenney, Elder, Cal.	3.00
F. Ahlberg, Moline, Ill.	2.00
Section Columbus, O.	1.35
S. B. Cowles, Sand Lake, Mich.	2.00
A. Knudsen, New York	1.00
J. Malquist, New York	.25
J. Horowitz, New York	1.00
Jos. Rossi, Buffalo, N. Y.	.50
Branch 2, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Section Monroe Co., N. Y.	2.00
A. Sympathizer, Southbridge, Mass.	1.00
Daniel Gaffy, Troy, N. Y.	1.00
H'ly Kuerst, Indianapolis, Ind.	1.00
W. C. Collins, Spirit Lake, Ida.	1.00
Anton Stenger, So. Norwalk, Ct.	.70
S. Surridge, Clifftondale, Mass.	2.00
Section Monroe County, N.Y.	.50
H. B. People's sales, Clarendon, O.	1.00
Chas. Rohde, Patchogue, N. Y.	1.00
L. H. Rohde, Jr.	1.00
Geo. Akeson, Dallas, Tex.	2.00
A. Durkee, Umatilla, Ore.	3.00
F. W. Punch, Santa Rosa, Cal.	.50
W. N. F. Purcell, B'klyn, N. Y.	1.00
Iver Paulsen, Woburn, Mass.	5.00
J. Sullivan, Fall River, Mass.	2.00
W. Swindlerhurst, Fall River, Mass.	.50
H. D. Froehlich, St. Louis, Mo.	2.00
Chicago Branch, Lettish Socialist Labor Federation	.25
G. C. Daily, E. Pittsburg, Pa.	1.00
H. Holte, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
John Sweeney, Hoboken, N. J.	4.00
Geo. Martin, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
F. D. Bayonne, N. J.	2.00
Hans Peterson, Clinton, Iowa	1.00
L. C. Borup, Clinton, Iowa	1.00
J. Preusen, Jamaica Pines, Mass.	1.00
Total	70.55
Previously acknowledged	4,200.50
Grand total	\$4,271.01

BIG MAY DAY CELEBRATION AT COOPER UNION, N. Y.

International Labor Day will this year find the Socialist Labor Party celebrating its clear-cut record of the past and proclaiming its antagonism to capitalism and to the insidious foes of Labor. These are stirring times and the Socialist Labor Party is called upon to be in the forefront of the battle. The Party therefore calls upon its staunch army of loyal supporters to help point out to the American working class the clear road to their emancipation.

May 1 will see Labor assembled throughout the world to let all who care know that the banner of revolt has been raised against the tyranny and oppression of capitalism, and to demand the Industrial Republic for the great army of the world's workers.

Bally, comrades and sympathizers, and join with us in the celebration of International Labor Day at Cooper Union Hall, Eighth street and Third avenue, SATURDAY, May 1, at 8 P. M., for the purpose of instilling in the minds of the workers the fact that the present economic system must go if they desire to be free. If they desire their rights, if they desire the full product of their labor. With a view to widely advertising our May Day meeting, comrades should secure a supply of throwaways for distribution from L. Abelson, 28 City Hall Place and attend the meeting en masse and play your full part in celebrating the worker's International Labor Day.

It will be good news to know that our old stalwart, Chas. H. Corregan of Syracuse, N. Y., will positively be one of the speakers. Daniel De Leon and Jas. T. Hunter will also speak. Other speakers will be announced later.

Remember Labor's Day! Remember you are a Socialist! Do your duty! N. Y. County Executive Committee, S. L. P.

WOMAN**—AND THE—****Socialist Movement**

Published Under Auspices of the Socialist Women of Greater New York.

The first treatise of its kind published at a price within reach of all.

56 Pages. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

New York Labor News Co., 23 City Hall Place, New York.

MAY DAY'S CALL**EXTEND THE PROPAGANDA OF THE MOVEMENT FOR WHICH THE DAY HAS SIGNIFICANCE.**

The members of Section Bridgeport, Conn., are to donate a half a day's pay as a May Day offering to the Party's publishing establishment. Many of our friends may not be in a position to do the same, but there is a way in which they can help make May Day, 1909, a red letter day in the history of the Movement, and that is by each one securing a new reader to the Weekly People. Can you think of a better way of celebrating the Day than by extending the propaganda of the Movement to which alone the Day has significance? Begin the work right now, and see how many new readers you can get.

Up to Saturday, April 19, we received orders for 7,150 extra copies of the May Day issue of the Weekly People. Don't delay in sending orders for this special issue. Those sending two or more subscriptions the past week were:

Los Angeles, Cal.	\$28.50
Philadelphia, Pa.	12.50
Elizabeth, N. J.	7.50
Pittsburg, Pa.	8.00
Brooklyn, N. Y.	9.30
New York	10.50
Fairbanks, Alaska	4.00
Detroit, Mich.	2.50
St. Paul, Minn.	2.40
Chicago, Ill.	2.55
Buffalo, N. Y.	2.70
Paterson, N. J.	2.00
Elyria, O.	2.00
Lynn, Mass.	2.00
Jersey City, N. J.	1.80
Red Granite, Wis.	1.40
Woodstock, Vt.	1.75
Holville, Cal.	1.75
Portland, Ore.	1.25
Newburgh, N. Y.	1.00
New Castle, Pa.	1.00
Rainbow, Wash.	1.00

A TOBACCO GIRL.

(Continued from page 43)

Painting Spills, Tuberculosis, or Anything Else, She Must Keep at Her Task of Making Stogies.

I found Jessie O'Hara, living in Wood's Run, Allegheny, working in a stogy factory. She had never worked elsewhere. Jessie, who is now sixteen years of age, began to work before her thirteenth birthday, which was then the lowest legal limit. Her working day was from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. with a scant half hour for luncheon. During the Christmas rush she worked overtime until 8 p. m. three days in the week, several consecutive weeks. As to her employment certificate she said: "The squire was a friend of my mother so she didn't have to pay for my certificate nor swear to it." Said Jessie: "Some girls have to stop in three months, just when they are learning. The stuff makes 'em sick. The girls often faint. In the winter when the windows are shut it's bad when you go in. It smells so bad. But then you get used to it." Jessie is conspicuously sallow and nervous.

There appeared to be no blowers or fans in this stogy factory and in the winter the windows are said to be kept shut regularly. Neither the Allegheny health officials nor State factory inspectors interfered.

Interesting sidelight upon the remoter effects of this complicated law-breaking came from the almoner of the district in which the factory stands. Following recent enlargement, the factory employed girls varying in number from 100 to 150. The almoner's observations were that the tobacco dust is excessively irritating to the nose, throat and lungs; that girls become accustomed to this as they do to nicotine poison and continue to work while unconsciously developing incipient tuberculosis; that they work up to the time of marrying after which they rapidly develop tuberculosis and become recipients of benefits from the almoner. Because they are not disabled while on the pay-roll, and sometimes do not develop the symptoms of advanced tuberculosis until after birth of the first child, the factory does not get the discredit due to it as a center for production and dissemination of infection.

On still, muggy September days, the smell of tobacco from this factory is observable, in passing along the sidewalk. The girls' clothes and hair become saturated with the smell so that when they are having a meeting on the ground floor of a building, the upper part of the building is filled with the odor.

A physician who practices in the neighborhood described being called to the homes of a number of girls who suffered acute attacks of "tobacco-heart." None had died during an attack, but vitality was progressively diminished.—Charities and The Commons.

KEEP IN TRIM!

WITH

VERA CASCARA

C. S. COOPER & CO.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR

Habitual Constipation

AND

Terpid Liver.

100 PILLS 25¢

SANT MORTARIA

H. L. BERGER.

CHEMIST & APOTHECARY

264 AVE. C. 50c. 50c. 100c.

NOTICE TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Kindly help us, and save annoyance to yourselves, by watching the label on your paper. Do not wait until your subscription has run out before renewing. Keep paid up ahead and it will save trouble and annoyance.

POLICE PERfidY

Asaf, the Russian Spy, Makes Further Revelations.

The beginnings of the Russian revolution date back some thirty or forty years; but up to the eve of this twentieth century the malcontents were mostly students, who had no following in the country. Their efforts therefore, were always shattered, and the enemies of the Czar ended their days in exile and in fortress dungeons.

The new century, however, ushered in a new era. Formerly Russian society had consisted mainly of peasants, landowners, and trades people. Industrial workers there were none to speak of. But, as factories were springing up mushroom-like all over the country, the peasants were attracted to come to the cities, and rapidly an entirely new class of skilled and unskilled factory labor.

The transplantation from one scene to another had an unsettling effect upon the stolid sons of moujiks, and a feeling of discontent spread generally amongst them.

Thus, at the period I am writing about, Russia was in a state of great fermentation. Workmen—and even factory girls—began to grumble openly, asking for better economic conditions, political freedom, using terms of which a few years ago, they had scarcely known the meaning.

Thus people regarded the revolutionists like prophets sent from heaven to preach them a new gospel of freedom and happiness.

While the revolutionists were thus active, enrolling new members into their party everywhere, the secret police organized a movement to counteract those effects.

For pure callousness, I think, there is nothing equal in the world to the methods they employed.

Under the direction of General Truppoff, the notorious tyrant, and of de Plehve, Minister of the Interior, police agents were sent into every town of Russia, with orders to found revolution trade unions, and to incite the workmen to strike for higher wages. Now, according to Russian law, every striker is liable to five years' exile in Siberia.

The agents met with enormous success, and, to the amusement of everybody—even of the revolutionists—strikes soon broke out everywhere.

The capitalists were in a state of consternation, and sent urgent appeals to de Plehve, who promised stern measures. Yet, by the Minister's orders, the strike continued merrily. The ordinary police, of course, knew nothing of this ministerial plot, and made hundreds of arrests, capturing also a number of "leaders"—the secret police agents.